

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724  
Vol. V, No. 12

## Murphy's appointment in Chicago is in doubt

The chances of Patrick V. Murphy becoming Chicago's next police superintendent are dimming, as Mayor Jane Byrne seems to be backing off from her selection of the Police Foundation president as the number one candidate for the post.

In taping a radio broadcast earlier this month, Byrne had emphasized that Murphy "would be my choice," noting that the former New York City commissioner would bring major innovations to Chicago.

But less than two weeks later, a press spokesman for the mayor said that she would prefer "someone like" Murphy as the new Chicago police head. "She has said repeatedly, and her mind has not changed, that she prefers an outsider to run Chicago's department," he noted. "Murphy is an ideal [candidate] in her opinion, but it may not be Pat Murphy."

Meanwhile, the complicated mechanism

that the city will use to select its next superintendent has barely been put into first gear. The Chicago Police Board is scheduled to screen all applicants and submit a list of finalists to Byrne, who in turn will present her choice to the City Council for final approval.

Last month, however, the mayor expanded the selection panel from six to nine members, and nominated her own candidates for the posts. The council only recently approved the expansion and it has yet to act on approving Byrne's nominees.

"In the mayor's opinion, the selection process for a new superintendent has been stalled," the spokesman told Law Enforcement News. "Now, the City Council Police and Fire Committee must conduct hearings on each of the nine nominees. . . . These hearings have not begun."

Murphy would apparently have little difficulty in clearing a Police Board that

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might be staffed by such Byrne nominees as former U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi and former University of Chicago law school dean Norval Morris, but the forecast for his being approved by the City Council is cloudy.

In her radio interview, the mayor said that she has been assured of 29 votes in the council to give Murphy the job. She based the projection on a poll conducted by her aides in mid-May.

Byrne's figures conflicted with those disclosed in surveys conducted by two City Council members Alderman Edward M. Burke, who chairs the council's Police and Fire Committee, contended that he had discovered that "at least 35" members of the 50-member council would vote against Murphy's appointment.

An earlier poll conducted by Alderman Clifford P. Kelley produced similar results. An outspoken supporter of Acting Superintendent Samuel Nolan for the permanent post, Kelley said that he had found a majority coalition "to stop Murphy."

Without naming names, the alderman stated that the coalition consists of the

council's 16 black members, a substantial number of aldermen committed to the promotion of a superintendent from within the department, and several who oppose Murphy on the basis of his past performance.

While the council engages in what the mayor's spokesman characterized as "foot dragging," Byrne has unilaterally moved to reshape the Chicago Police Department. On May 29, she completed a clean sweep of the upper echelons of the force, replacing four deputy police superintendents.

According to the Chicago *Sun-Times*, the city leader appointed Joseph Di Leonardi to replace Victor Vrdolyak as deputy superintendent of investigative services, William Hanhardt to replace Walter Murphy as deputy superintendent of inspectional services; James Zurawski to replace Patrick Needham as deputy superintendent of administrative services, and Harold Thomas to replace Raleigh Mathis as deputy superintendent of community services. All four of the new appointees are department insiders.

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## Jacksonville cops make a pitch for capital punishment



Wide World Photos

Members of the Fraternal Order of Police in Jacksonville, Florida are selling death penalty T-shirts to help fund their softball team's trip to a "Super Cops" tournament in New Orleans next month. Here, officers Phil Kearney (l.) and Bob Arnold display their wares. Kearney's shirt refers to the recent execution of John Spengelink, indicating that 133 inmates remain on Florida's death row. The shirt Arnold is wearing mentions James Raulson, who was convicted in the 1973 slaying of a Jacksonville patrolman.

## Police hiring quotas said to help lower Detroit's crime rate

Detroit Mayor Coleman A. Young has proclaimed his police department's affirmative action program a success, contending that the five-year-old hiring policy has contributed significantly to the city's declining crime rate.

"Crime is down 30 percent in the last two years, and there is some reason for this," Young said. "The only significant change that has happened during this period is the composition of the police force at the officer and command levels."

Speaking at a news conference held to announce the arrival of the third annual conference of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) in Detroit, Young recalled a 1967 race riot which he said had a traumatic effect on the city and its police.

At the time of the racial disturbance, he observed, the police department was 4.9 percent black, with blacks accounting for only 2.6 percent of the sergeants and 1.3 percent of the lieutenants on the force.

In 1974, the mayor ordered the department to implement an aggressive affirmative action program designed to study and correct the effects of alleged discrimination. Three years later, blacks made up 32.5 percent of the total force and filled 15.1 percent of the sergeant posts.

Young emphasized that the force's racial makeup had a direct bearing on the crime rate. "A police force that is 90 per-

cent white in a city that is 50 percent black, or a police force that lives outside the city and has no common interest with the people it serves, cannot get the same kind of results," he said.

However, the Young-inspired affirmative action program, that mandated a one-for-one racial quota, was shot down in the courts in 1977 as the result of a suit filed by the Detroit Police Officers Association. The city is currently appealing a Federal District Court ruling which found the quota system to be in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Young's remarks tied into the major theme of the NOBLE conference which was held June 20-24. Commenting on the issue of police hiring discrimination, NOBLE president Hubert Williams, the director of the Newark, New Jersey police force, said "Where a dramatic racial imbalance exists within the police personnel of a department, that imbalance affects that department's ability to control crime. The two are interrelated, you cannot separate one from the other."

Williams further indicated that a racially balanced force is a boon to police/community relations. "Police agencies cannot function effectively without community support in producing evidence and testimony," he said. "By nature people will trust and support those with whom they share a common experience."

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# EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson  
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the  
John Jay Press  
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# NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

## California troopers are sick over 10 percent pay-raise gap

The effects of Proposition 13 returned to haunt California officials this month when virtually all of the state's highway patrol troopers staged a weekend sickout in an ongoing wage dispute.

According to various news reports, the walkout, which was the first in the 57-year history of the patrol, forced sergeants, supervisors and local police agencies to handle emergencies in the state on June 9.

The troopers are demanding a 20.6 percent salary raise, but Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. has offered a 10.5 percent boost, with a threat of "no work, no pay."

Last year, the salaries of state employees were held at 1977 levels as the result of budget cuts brought on by Proposition 13, which limited government revenue from property taxes.

## Border agents switch unions, choosing IBPO over AFGE

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers recently pulled off a major organizing coup, convincing a majority of U.S. Border Patrol agents to drop their affiliation with the American Federation of Government Employees and recognize IBPO as official bargaining unit.

In June 1 balloting, 779 border officers voted to switch to IBPO, 476 wanted to retain the status quo, and 58 expressed a desire to have no union representation, according to an IBPO spokesman.

By triumphing in the "hotly contested" Border Patrol campaign, IBPO has increased its ranks to more than 38,000 members nationwide, the spokesman said, noting that his union represents officers in such cities as Washington, D.C.; Hartford; Springfield, Massachusetts; Santa Barbara, California, and Salt Lake City.

## Gas line violence prompts NYPD to pump-up protection

As New York City motorists lined up at the gas pumps this month, city police officials lined up plans designed to prevent violence at service stations, in response to two recent homicides committed by drivers who were jockeying for position in fuel queues.

In a policy statement Patrick J. Murphy, the NYPD's Chief of Operations, said that all 73 field commanders were being ordered to give "particular attention" to gas stations "with the potential for problems" and that traffic control and crime prevention officers should be available to brief station operators on strategies for avoiding problems at the pumps.

An official of a service station operators association told the New York Times that he was pleased with the police response to the problem. He added that the managers were considering measures of their own, including the establishment of a single line for individual pumps to discourage line jumping.

As Murphy issued the new directive, de-

### Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas dealing with the improvement of the criminal justice system, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to the editors.

tectives stepped-up their search for Charles Butler, 50, who is wanted for questioning in the stabbing death of Fritz Boutain, 29, at a Brooklyn gas station. Police reported that Boutain was stabbed during a dispute with Butler that developed while both were waiting to tank up.

Another Brooklyn station was the scene of a fatal shooting on May 31, and more recently, a gas station attendant in Queens was arrested and charged with the illegal possession of a weapon and of menacing a customer who was refused gas.

## UICC gets OCJET grant to study police education

The nationwide movement to improve the quality of criminal justice education received a significant boost from the Federal government last month when the Justice Department awarded a \$395,473 grant to the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (UICC) to study college-level criminology and criminal justice programs.

Funded through the Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training (OCJET), the project is designed to analyze nearly 1,200 programs in an effort to develop minimum standards for the field. Additional plans call for examining curricula and faculty qualifications defining the terms "criminology" and "criminal justice," and conducting a survey of alternate methods of education.

Dr. J. Price Foster, the director of OCJET, noted that the project "could have the most far-reaching influence on the future" of criminal justice programs. "Since the establishment of our office in 1976, one of the major priorities has been to assist in improving the quality of criminology and criminal justice education," he said. "This is one of the most significant grants made to effect that improvement."

Those involved in the evaluation effort

will include a number of educators who have been pushing for the accreditation of criminal justice programs. The Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education, which is composed of leaders from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology, has been selected to serve as the Board of Directors for the project.

Vice Chancellor Richard H. Ward of UICC has been named project director, and Dr. Vincent Webb, chairperson and assistant professor of the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, will serve as principal investigator.

"It is expected that this major undertaking will produce new information on both educators and students and that its recommendations will become the standards in the fields of criminology and criminal justice," a UICC spokesman said.

## Cincinnati civic groups protest police Magnums

A recent directive which permits Cincinnati police officers to use higher-powered weapons has fired up a storm of civic controversy, with a coalition of the city's black and religious groups demanding that the authorization be rescinded.

As reported this month by the Associated Press, the coalition submitted a list of six demands, including one which would lift the newly authorized .357-Magnum handguns from the holsters of Cincinnati officers.

In an attempt to garner widespread support for their cause, the civic leaders organized a public march on the Cincinnati City Council. The council had authorized use of the Magnums and hollow-point expansion bullets after a one-day police strike last month in which officers protested the murders of four policemen during the last 10 months.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call (212) 489-3592.

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Cutting 'hoodlums' out of the pot pie:

## Civiletti urges impact study of marijuana legalization

In the first indication that the Federal government might be shifting its stance on marijuana use, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti has suggested that "some form of mild marijuana" might be legalized in an effort to cut-off the enormous profits gleaned by a "hoodlum drug society."

As reported by United Press International earlier this month, the nation's second-ranking law enforcement official stressed that he still favors stronger enforcement of illegal trafficking in the drug. He added that he has no intention of advocating the legalization of all types of marijuana, citing past research which shows that intensive cannabis smoking can be a serious health hazard.

But Civiletti expressed his willingness to reassess the situation, noting that he ordered a top-level study two months ago to examine the "marijuana problem" — the fact of life that we have between 8 and 10 million, at least, occasional users."

Civiletti, who is considered to be a leading candidate to replace Attorney General Griffin B. Bell when he leaves office, said that although he presently does not know what degree of marijuana strength could be safe, updated medical research could be used to determine how much and what kind might be legalized.

"It may be that we will find that some form of mild marijuana may be... permissible — so long as there is strong deterrent

effect on abuse in massive strong quantities," he said, explaining that any new pot law should make "even more absolute" prohibitions against excessive use.

Commenting on Civiletti's statement, Larry Schott, the executive director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), said that the deputy attorney general's viewpoint "reflects, certainly, the beginnings of an attitude of recognizing reality."

However, a number of Federal officials were not as high on Civiletti's statement. Shortly after the Justice Department official issued his recommendations, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano announced that marijuana would continue to be, for the time being, a tightly controlled substance,

even in cases involving medical use.

Peter Bensinger, the director of the Drug Enforcement Administration and a strong supporter of restrictive marijuana laws, was also lukewarm toward Civiletti's suggestions, citing studies indicating that teenagers suffer from the worst health effects from smoking the weed.

Under legalization, sale of over-the-counter cannabis would be limited to adults, the DEA head said, arguing that legalization "would not cut back on black marketing." The result would be that criminals would still thrive on selling the drug to juveniles, he noted.

Bensinger emphasized that his agency concentrates solely on tracking down marijuana smuggling rings and does not play a role in arresting individual pot smokers.

Meanwhile, Civiletti disclosed that he has been working behind the scenes with Califano, Bensinger and Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann to implement a pot policy review that will include a new medical analysis of the drug's properties.

## IACP in the fast lane on radar usage

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is sticking to its radar guns, announcing this month that it will continue to support the use of the electronic speed-measuring device as a traffic patrol tool.

"Reviewing recent controversy concerning accuracy of radar units as speed-measuring devices, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reaffirms its support and continued use of the equipment for law enforcement purposes," IACP president Wilson E. Speir said in a prepared statement.

Colonel Speir, who directs the Texas Department of Public Safety, issued the statement in response to a Florida court's ruling that radar readings were not reliable enough to be accepted as evidence. The judge in the case had heard several days of conflicting testimony and had viewed a local TV station's videotape which appeared to show radar units clocking a tree at 86 miles per hour and a house at 28 miles per hour.

According to IACP, the erroneous readings on the tape had been caused by the TV reporter's apparent misuse of the equipment. "Tests by independent laboratories have shown that radar will measure speeds accurately to within one mile per hour, when used by a qualified operator in conformance with approved procedures," a spokesman noted.

The Florida case included testimony which indicated that radar readings could be adversely affected by electrical interference from outside sources. But IACP noted that "experienced police officers are capable of disregarding any interference caused by telephone paging devices, two-way radios, people whistling into CB radio microphones, or any other commonly encountered signals."

In his statement, Speir emphasized the usefulness of the speed measuring devices as a traffic enforcement tool. "Radar, when used by qualified officers in approved speed enforcement programs, will save lives and fuel," he noted. "In 1978, our annual national highway fatality toll exceeded 50,000. Certainly a major contributing factor was increased speed."

## Supreme Court narrowly upholds NY gun-in-car law, ruling that passengers can be taken for a ride

In a 5-to-4 ruling, the Supreme Court recently upheld a New York State law that permits a jury to presume that an illegal weapon found in a car belongs to all of the vehicle's occupants, noting that the statute does not necessarily violate the occupants' constitutional rights.

The decision, *County Court v. Allen*, reversed a ruling by a Federal appeals court which had declared that the law was unconstitutional "on its face" because it automatically voided the rights of any defendant against whom it was applied.

According to a New York Times report of the decision, the case involved three men who were stopped for speeding on the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway and subsequently convicted of illegal gun possession. Two large-caliber handguns were found protruding from a pocketbook which was resting in the car's front passenger compartment. The bag belonged to a 16-year-old girl who was also in the vehicle.

As part of their defense, the men attempted to block the admission of the guns into evidence, arguing that there was no proof that could be used to directly link them to the weapons.

However, the New York courts cited the

gun-in-car law in rejecting the defendants' argument. The law prescribes that the presence in a car of "any firearm" is "presumptive evidence of its possession by all persons occupying such automobile" unless the car is stolen or the weapon is "found upon the person" of one of the vehicle's passengers.

When the men appealed to the Federal courts, the United States District Court ordered them released and the Federal court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the order. In its ruling, the appeals court challenged the constitutionality of the statute, stating that it "obviously sweeps within its compass (1) many occupants who may not know they are riding with a gun and (2) many who may be aware of the presence of the gun but not permitted access to it."

But the Supreme Court's decision indicated that the Second Circuit had overstepped its authority in voiding the law. The majority opinion said that the appeals court should have confined itself to deciding if the presumption was unconstitutional only as applied in this case.

Writing for the majority, Associate Justice John Paul Stevens stated that the only

question the Second Circuit should have considered was whether in the specific circumstances the presumption led the jury to a rational conclusion. He added that it was reasonable for the jury to conclude that the defendants had tried to conceal their weapons in the pocketbook rather than that the guns were "the sole property" of the girl.

The decision, in which Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist joined, does not cancel the possibility that the gun-in-car presumption could be employed unconstitutionally in other cases.

In dissent, Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell wrote that the law was "unconstitutional because it did not fairly reflect what common sense and experience tell us about passengers in automobiles and the possession of handguns." He explained that "people in automobiles where there are weapons simply are not more likely than not the possessors of those weapons."

Powell was joined in his minority opinion by Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart.

## County police in Colorado play cops and robbers; simulation to promote interagency cooperation

Lawmen in Jefferson County, Colorado seemingly went on the rampage earlier this month, initiating a shootout, perpetrating a bombing incident, and engaging their colleagues in a "high-speed" car chase on the county's roads.

None of the police officers involved were charged with wrongdoing, however, since the incidents were part of an elaborate simulation designed to determine the combined efficiency of the eight law enforcement agencies that serve the county.

The Denver Post announced the nature of the exercise on June 7, three days before the event was scheduled to take place. The newspaper warned citizens that "this is a test. It is ONLY a test," noting that the agencies involved "want to make that point to county residents who might stumble upon some scary-looking events this Sunday afternoon."

According to the Post, about 70 officers participated in the mock crimes which included a bomb situation, a barricaded suspect incident complete with blank firing, and a high-speed chase. A spokesman

noted that the chase was run in slow-motion, with the cars staying within the speed limit for safety.

The tests were conducted by Jefferson County's Area Patrol Commanders Association with assistance from the Colorado State Patrol. The association includes the county sheriff's department and the police forces of Lakewood, Westminster, Mountain View, Edgewater, Wheat Ridge, and Arvada.

In a pre-simulation interview, Sergeant William Scott of the Arvada Police Department told the Post that the specific details of the emergencies would be kept secret, even to the police officers involved, until the moment they happen. He noted that the crimes would be as "realistic as possible" within reason, but expressed concern that a Good Samaritan might misinterpret an incident and initiate some unilateral action against the "suspects."

To guard against such misunderstandings, Scott said that all participating officers would be required to wear color-coded vests — orange for the suspects and blue

for the lawmen being tested. Other officers were assigned as referees to rate the responses of police to the crimes.

As an added precaution, the sergeant observed, each police car and each vest will be marked with warnings that explain the nature of the event, and the streets used in the simulations will be barricaded so that passerby would be steered away from the "shootouts."

Commenting on the ultimate goal of the exercise, a spokesman said that the simulation would test whether the different forces could pool their limited resources to respond to situations that are beyond the capacity of any single agency.

Noting that the event would not deplete the county's normal police manpower complement, Scott observed that there will be approximately 80 more officers on the county's streets than usual during the test.

Justice in tennis shoes...  
See Page 12.

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# Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Last month a divided Supreme Court handed down a landmark decision in the relatively unexplored area of the constitutional rights of pretrial detainees. In a lengthy opinion, the Court gave legal backing to the right of administrators of Federal correctional facilities to maintain the order and security of the institution and to prevent detainees and prisoners from receiving drugs and weapons. In recognizing this need, the Court upheld as constitutional for detention facilities all administrative custodial procedures normally utilized with convicted prisoners, despite the fact that the detainees were only charged with a crime and had not yet been tried.

In another action, the Court unanimously held that a trial judge's failure to inform a defendant of a mandatory sentence prior to accepting a negotiated plea did not establish grounds for setting aside the sentence imposed. These decisions as well as other news of the Court follow.

## Pretrial Detainees

A divided Court ignored the contention that the constitutional rights of pretrial detainees were violated in a Federal correctional facility and sanctioned the view that "legitimate operational concerns may require administrative measures that go beyond those that are, strictly speaking, necessary to ensure that the detainee shows up at trial."

This case, which was the first in the area of pretrial detainees' rights to reach the nation's highest court, presented the justices with the problem of balancing constitutionally guaranteed rights with the need for effective management in a Federal correctional facility. Underlying the Court's majority view that a detainee's rights are secondary in a correctional setting was the deeply rooted belief that the government must at all times be able to maintain security and order and "make certain no weapons or illicit drugs reach detainees."

In August 1975 the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City was opened for the purpose of housing persons awaiting trial for Federal criminal offenses. The population of the facility was composed primarily of persons detained to insure their presence at trial, as well as state's witnesses and persons held in contempt of court. Housing was also provided for a small group of convicted offenders who awaited sentencing or transfer.

Less than four months after the facility opened, a class action suit was initiated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, challenging the conditions of confinement and the practices of the facility. The detainees charged that there had been a deprivation of their constitutional and statutory rights as a result of "overcrowded conditions, undue length of confinement, improper searches, inadequate recreational, educational and employment opportunities, insufficient staff and objectionable restrictions on the purchase and receipt of personal items and books."

Following a review of the detainees' petition, the District Court, in two opinions and a series of orders, prohibited more than twenty practices and conditions. In reaching that decision, the District Court noted that because detainees are assumed to be innocent and are held only to insure

their presence at trial, "any deprivation or restriction of . . . rights beyond those which are necessary for confinement alone, must be justified by a compelling necessity."

Working from that underlying premise, the trial court summarily banned housing two persons in one-person rooms and upset the "publisher-only" rule, which had permitted the receipt of only those books and magazines which were sent directly by the publisher. Following a trial on other issues raised in the detainees' petition, the District Court unconditionally forbid "the use of common rooms to provide temporary sleeping accommodations, the prohibition against inmates' receipt of packages containing food and items of personal property, and the practice of requiring inmates to expose their body cavities for visual inspection following contact visits." In addition, the court held that pretrial detainees were entitled to be present in their rooms during routine inspections.

The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld the lower court's decisions, despite the fact that the trial court "intervened broadly into almost every facet of the institution." The appellate court reasoned that the Federal institution had failed to show that there was a compelling necessity for double-bunking and other unacceptable conditions and practices.

Rejecting the reasoning of the lower courts, Justices Rehnquist, Stewart, White, Blackmun, Powell and Chief Justice Burger overturned those earlier decisions, noting that "prison officials must be free to take appropriate action to ensure the safety of inmates and correctional personnel and to prevent escape and unauthorized entry. Accordingly . . . when an institutional restriction infringes a specific constitutional guarantee, . . . the practice must be evaluated in the light of the central objective of prison administration, safeguarding institutional security."

Writing for the majority, Justice Rehnquist noted that the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment provides no principle of "one man, one cell." In upholding the "publisher-only" rule, the Court concurred with the warden's claim that bound books represent a serious security threat and cause significant drains on prison personnel time when thorough searches are conducted. Similarly, the ban on receiving packages was upheld because of the possibility of the "traditional file in the cake kind of situation" and the fact that drugs are concealed in the "heels of shoes [and] seams of clothing."

As for other complaints raised by the detainees, the Court rejected their positions on all issues. With regard to the invasion of a detainee's privacy caused by room searches, the Court stated that it was difficult to see how there could be an infringement of rights.

The claim that caused the greatest difficulty for the Court was the use of body cavity searches following contact visits. The Court of Appeals had stated that "the gross violation of personal privacy inherent in such a search cannot be outweighed by the government's security interest." The Supreme Court, however, noted that the Fourth Amendment prohibits only unreasonable searches and therefore upheld the constitutionality of the body cavity searches based on the belief that reasonable

Continued on Page 12

## Federal courts in Maryland begin victims rights program

Reports which detail how victims were affected by specific crimes have become required reading for U.S. District Court judges in Maryland as the result of a newly instituted victims' rights program that is thought to be the first of its kind in any Federal court.

Known as "victim impact statements," the reports are designed to complement the presentence reports which typically provide judges with an extensive history of each defendant and suggest possible sentences.

Prepared by Federal probation officers, the impact documents focus on the financial, physical and psychological effects of the crime on the victim, in an attempt to give the judge a more complete picture of a defendant's offense.

"Everybody these days is always concentrating on the poor defendant," Chief Judge Edward S. Northrop told the Washington Post, "They forget what destruction he has wrought on the poor victim."

According to the Post, the first Federal victim impact statement was handed to Judge Joseph Young on June 6. After reading the report, Young sentenced the defendant, Ronald J. Hackett, to 40 years for robbing the Maryland National Bank and taking a hostage in the course of the robbery.

Hackett had been found guilty of abducting Andrea Bowling, a bank employee, from her mobile home as her husband and two young sons were held at gunpoint. Bowling was released more than 12 hours later after her employers agreed

to pay Hackett \$250,000.

Commenting on the intended effect of the victim reports, Assistant U.S. Attorney Herbert Better noted that prosecutors often verbally mention the victim's plight, but that a document from a "neutral source" — the probation officer — will serve to bring home more graphically what happened to the victim.

Hackett's attorney, Andrew Radding, disagreed, contending that there was a "danger of exaggeration" in the victim statements. He observed that the program needs some controls and suggested that the statements be taken under oath or checked out to determine their validity.

Conceding that "the courts could say we can't" continue the program, Judge Northrop defended the impartiality of the statements. "They might say it's too inflammatory, but it seems to me we ought to know something about the victim. It balances all we know about the defendant."

Paul Falkner, the deputy chief Federal probation officer in Maryland, estimated that if the new program had been in effect in the state last year, it would have applied

Continued on Page 12

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# FORDHAM

## Welcome to the 'Bananas Flight'

## British police official recounts his whirlwind tour of America

(Editor's Note: Assistant Chief Constable Brian Hayes of the Surrey Constabulary in England recently completed a fast-paced three-week lecture tour of the United States and, upon returning home, compiled this account of his travels and his encounters with the American policing and educational systems. An interview with Mr. Hayes on the subject of international terrorism - his law enforcement specialty - will appear in a forthcoming issue of Law Enforcement News.)

By BRIAN HAYES

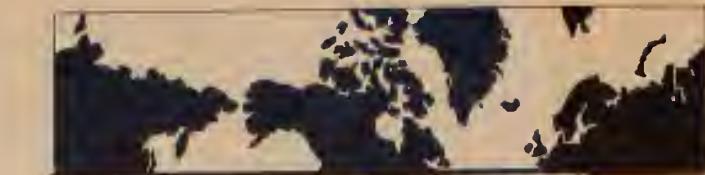
Each year for the past five years, New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which has strong links with the Police Staff College at Bramshill, England, has organized what it calls a "consortium" of eminent foreign speakers to tour various regions of the United States, lecturing at universities, colleges and police establishments on a topical subject in the criminal justice field. The United Kingdom has always been well represented by a number of speakers (three this year) who are predominantly, but not exclusively, senior police officers. A number of chief constables, assistant chief constables and chief superintendents have figured amongst the U.K. contingent over the years. Due to the nature of the assignment, the consortium has become known colloquially in the U.K. as "The Flying Circus."

Recognized as hardened senior policemen who can look after themselves and adapt to anything, the participants are met

at Kennedy International Airport in New York - usually on a Saturday afternoon - and throwing caution and jet lag to the wind, are immediately whisked into New York and wined and dined until a respectable hour New York time, or 2:00 AM London time, depending on one's point of view. At least a good night's sleep lies ahead and, through the haze, 14 lectures in different cities in three weeks does not seem too bad. Then the European metabolism makes itself felt by waking up the speakers - from the U.K., West Germany, and Holland - at varying times between 3:30 AM and 6:30 AM because, of course, it is really 8:30 or 11:30 AM - isn't it?

Setting the pattern for the coming three weeks, the speakers - even the non-drinkers like myself - are whipped off in a daze to La Guardia Airport with a fistful of airline tickets and an itinerary which would do credit to any whistle-stop politician. As two of the speakers board an aircraft to O'Hare Airport, Chicago, they almost about-turn and head back to the comparative safety of England and Scotland, respectively. "Welcome to the Bananas Flight" says the slightly bewildered-looking hostess. We look at each other. On board we find our seats - just barely. Passengers in excess of the seating capacity are milling around. "We're overbooked," says the steward intelligently. "God," I mutter, "I hope the pilot is more competent than the crew!"

"As we are overbooked," says the voice on the intercom, "we are offering \$75 dol-



## INTERNATIONAL NEWS



lars to anyone willing to wait for the next flight." Two people get up and leave the aircraft and my Scottish companion fidgets in his seat. "We are still overbooked. Will another passenger please leave? We are now offering a hundred dollars and a guaranteed seat on the next flight." (He doesn't say where the next flight goes to.) My Scottish companion is halfway out of his seat but, surprisingly, he is beaten by a nimble American lady who is probably a professional at this.

The rest of the flight is fairly normal and the itinerary begins. From then on things fall into a pattern - lectures on one's specialized subject followed by the inevitable questions about why the British police aren't armed, how is it that the police in England and Wales are able to assume the role of prosecutor, and is there really no plea bargaining? Do the courts actually back the police? How do we manage to have such a small number of forces? What about standardization of procedures, pensions, pay and conditions of service? Do chief officers have security of tenure and aren't they subject to local political pressures and controls?

In addition, typifying the American politeness and hospitality, one simply has to inspect the educational facilities at the establishment and of course the local police will want to show off their buildings and equipment. It is surprising how one block of cells looks like another after a while.

Inevitably, the media are present and dutifully film and record and interview the speakers who often find, to their astonishment at first, that the promised audience of 100 or 200 dwindles to 40 or 50 or fewer because it is the end of term or the students are taking exams or, coincidentally, the local police have already arranged a training day or seminar elsewhere. As so the days pass . . .

"Though warm my welcome everywhere  
I shift so frequently, so fast,  
I cannot now say where I was  
The evening before last . . ."

(From "On the Circuit," by W.H. Auden)

• • •

"Where do you go from here?" I am asked. "What day is it tomorrow?" I respond tentatively. From city to city, following a trail through the mid-west and up to Canada, from 85 degrees in one area to 60 degrees in another, lecturing, after-dinner speeches, interviews with press, television and radio, occasionally "relaxing" over an "informal" meal where one is eagerly quizzed by numerous police, students and faculty staff. We are senior police officers, and British to boot, so of course the stiff upper lip comes through.

The cost of living is not much different and apart from driving on the right in somewhat larger vehicles and seeing taller buildings, the overall difference between the United States and the United Kingdom is not remarkable. Petrol is expensive (although only half our prices) and in short



Assistant Chief Constable Brian Hayes supply; food and clothing cost much the same as in the Common Market countries. Police efficiency varies from the rather unprofessional in some of the smaller units to the highly professional in the larger cities and towns. Of course, this must be expected in a country with strong Federal and state government, sometimes with conflicting interests and with approximately 17,000 different police agencies to contend with.

It is very noticeable that the study of criminal justice is a boom industry in the United States and while they have probably overdone it to the extent that superficiality sometimes manifests itself, one must express a certain admiration for the studies that are made of the police and prosecution systems. Funding by such centralized organizations as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Police Foundation encourages research leading to some in-depth studies of police procedures with consequent literature available for further research.

In contrast, the United Kingdom is at the other end of the scale and could consider implementing some of the schemes in the United States to provide funds for research into our police systems and perhaps give us an increased professional status by bringing us closer to commerce and industry which might provide some of the capital for such projects.

It is all worth it, despite the "bananas flight" and the peripatetic nature of the mission. American hospitality is second to none and the interest in and admiration for the police system and administration of justice in Britain is readily apparent. It contrasts so vividly with the American plea bargaining which frustrates the court system and not a few law enforcement officers. Living out of a suitcase is not to be advocated, but one meets numerous interesting people and makes many friends. "Would you do it again?" I was asked by my host when I returned to New York. "Probably," I replied without really thinking, and I have no doubt that as time passes and tiredness slips into the background, the fond memories will remain uppermost.

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# Well written contracts are the key to good advice

By BRIAN N. NAGLE

The complexities of modern police work often make it necessary for police administrators to rely heavily on the skills, talents and services of others who have specialized knowledge. The skills of communications specialists, architects, engineers, programmers and evaluators must be obtained, often from outside the law enforcement organization. The process of obtaining the services of consultants from outside the organization, if not carefully pursued, can negate the positive benefits the agency expects to receive from these sources.

There are a number of steps a police administrator can take to minimize confusion and help to insure that the consultant selected for a particular project performs the desired tasks.

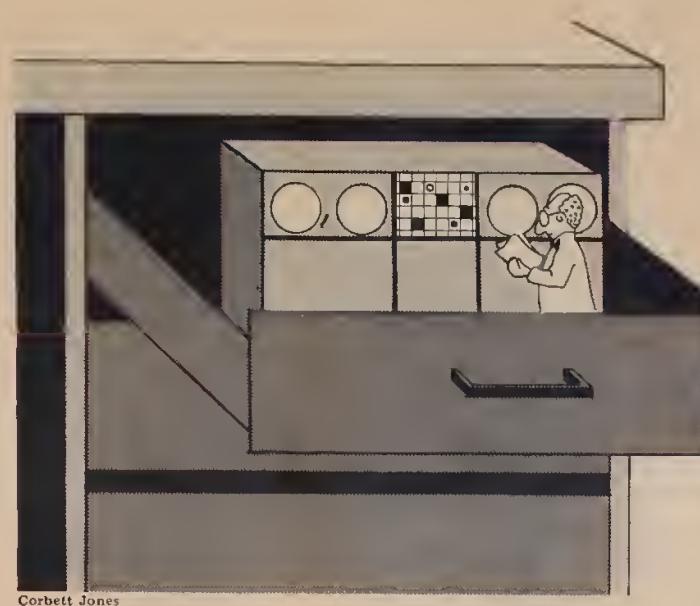
**Contracts:** A contract should be written stating the existing problem and outlining the services expected from the consultant. The more explicit the requirements, the easier it is for the consultant to comply with the administrator's wishes. Per diem rates of consultants and maximum allowances for transportation, lodging, meals, and other expenses should be stated. If reports, studies, cost estimates or evaluations are to be prepared, the general format and the number of copies that are to be produced, along with the names of individuals or groups that are to receive copies, must be stated. Project completion dates and the method of payment are aspects to be specified in this document.

By clearly outlining what is desired, and prescribing a method of development, a criminal justice administrator can save the expense of additional consulting time and is more likely to achieve the desired results.

If material that is obtained or developed by the consultant is not to be shared with others without the permission of the funding agency, this should be explicit in the contract.

The contract should be developed by the police administrator prior to any work or services being performed and both parties should receive and sign copies of the agreement.

**Request for Proposals:** In the case of very large and complex projects involving contracting for large sums of money, it may be desirable to ask qualified individuals for their suggestions. The Request for Proposal (RFP) can be quite simple: it can



simply state the problem and ask for possible solutions. Consultants can then present possible approaches to agency representatives. This method generally allows police personnel insight into a number of approaches and it is a technique that may be of help to the administrator in selecting a method or approach not previously considered.

After proposals are received and reviewed and the desired proposal is selected, it is time to finalize a contract.

**Precontract Interview:** It is generally advisable for police representatives to meet with the contractor prior to signing the agreement. This meeting enables both parties to have an opportunity to discuss any question they may have regarding the project or contract.

**Periodic Review and Contact Person:** In the event that the consultant will be working on the project for an extended period of time, it is advisable to assign one contact person or group for the consultant to work with and make periodic reports to. That individual or group should be responsible for making certain the consultant has access to necessary information, areas and materials needed to complete the job.

For those projects that tend to run for extended periods of time, it is wise to have

definite reporting dates written into the contract. At each reporting date, specific tasks performed by the consultant can be explained. In large projects it may be desirable to divide the job into several individual agreements. In this way police personnel have an opportunity to observe the consultant and review his work at timely intervals. If the consultant's work is satis-

factory, the next portion of the project can be awarded to him.

**Evaluation of Consulting Efforts:** Most professionals welcome the opportunity to discuss and review their work, for this is beneficial to the consultant as well as to the organizational representatives. After work has been completed it is desirable to arrange a brief meeting between the parties. This provides both parties with a chance to clarify any misunderstandings or to voice concerns that they may have. The meeting should be scheduled several weeks after all work has been completed. In this way police representatives have an opportunity to completely review the work that has been performed. It is wise to mention an evaluation meeting in the written agreement.

In situations in which a planning agency has arranged for and contracted with a consultant to provide services for a local municipality, the planning agency should be informed of the services the consultant rendered. In such a case, a written evaluation sheet should be developed by the planning agency for distribution to the agency receiving services.

The increasing complexities of police work place increasing demands on the police administrator to rely on a variety of consulting services. Confusion, misunderstanding and dissatisfaction resulting from a consultant's activities can be avoided, but only if agency representatives develop appropriate procedures.

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## Baltimore Co. meets U.S. quota by hiring eight black recruits

The Baltimore County, Maryland Police Department narrowly managed to comply with a Federally induced discrimination suit settlement last month by welcoming eight black recruits to its newest class of 40 police officer candidates.

Police spokesman Jay Miller told United Press International that the blacks represent the 20 percent minimum the county had agreed to train in order to avoid losing Federal law enforcement funds for this fiscal year.

The agreement represents a temporary settlement in a dispute between county officials and the Justice Department. The interim pact was reached earlier this spring when the county agreed to hire more minority police officers. Currently, there are 10 blacks on the 1,200-member force, four of whom are assigned as recruiters.

Almost half of the 250 people who took

the police entrance exam were black or female. The test was supposed to be less culturally biased toward blacks than previous examinations.

"There was no lowering of standards," noted Captain Walter T. Coryell, the head of the department's recruiting unit. "We're not just putting bodies in. We're very pleased, in fact, we're very proud of the results."

According to the recruiting specialist, over 250 individuals have already signed up for the next training class. Approximately 46 percent of the applicants are members of minority groups.

The Justice Department has requested that the county recruit beyond its boundaries for additional minority recruits, although county and Federal officials are still negotiating on the point while ironing out the permanent terms of the settlement.

# From Birmingham to the bayou city

## An interview with Superintendent James C. Parsons of the New Orleans Police Department

James C. Parsons became chief of the New Orleans Police Department on June 14, 1978 after serving for 28 years with the Birmingham Police Department, where he rose through the ranks to become chief of police in 1972.

Known as a progressive in policing, Parsons has recently completed a two-year term as treasurer of the Police Executive Research Forum. He is currently working on his Ph.D., having completed a master's degree in public administration at the University of Birmingham at Tuscaloosa in 1976 and a bachelor's degree at the University of Alabama in 1973. He presently teaches public administration and police administration at Tulane and Loyola Universities, in addition to lecturing on urban politics at Louisiana State University Medical School.

In 1971, the lawman was voted Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer by the City of Birmingham. He has worked as a consultant for LEAA and the National League of Cities, and has served on numerous advisory boards, sponsored by such organizations as the Police Foundation and IACP.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy H. Bracy.

**LEN:** Could you describe briefly how this force is different from the one you came from in Birmingham?

**PARSONS:** There has been a history of political abuse in this department for many years, and I've been trying to observe the problems that this political abuse has caused. There is a deep and abiding cynicism on the part of the department's personnel that's been passed on from generation to generation. It makes the department less responsive at this point in time. Initially the men were suspicious of every move because all the moves had been to the detriment of the individual members of the department, but it's beginning to change here now.

**LEN:** You've twice been appointed to be, in essence, a reform chief — once in the department in which you'd spent your entire police career and once in a department in which you'd had no previous experience. Have you been here long enough yet to talk about the difference?

**PARSONS:** Yes, there's quite a bit of difference. I was thoroughly knowledgeable about the culture in the de-



Superintendent James C. Parsons

local to New Orleans. It took me some time to find a staff that I felt comfortable with. For an outside chief to come in and see all the things that need to be done, but no staff to turn to and to say 'get these things accomplished,' it really bothers you. I know that I didn't have anyone to document the things that I was doing and to formalize the ideas and the practices that I had to make in order for the department to move.

**LEN:** You seem to be putting people like yourself into a bind, however, by saying that unless there is an unusual lack of leadership or an unusual problem in a department the department is best served with an inside chief. But people like yourself are looking for new challenges, for larger departments than the one in which they have started.

**PARSONS:** True. It's just a matter of how fast the city administration moves. An insider who knows what he is

out, successfully, for higher wages for your men. What if, for instance, you had not been successful in doing that? Wouldn't the pressures that a union would be able to bring be greater and wouldn't the officers deserve to be able to bring those pressures to bear?

**PARSONS:** Right. I don't think it will bring those pressures to bear with the police union. In fact, I think it has the opposite effect. Quite contrary to comments that have been made, the union lost a lot when they prevented the Mardi Gras celebration. To a great extent we still had a limited celebration but the parades, for example, had to be moved to another jurisdiction. This was of much concern to the citizens of this community. In fact, some have estimated the losses at about \$30 million. I was making inroads in the business community getting support for the police and I've lost that, at this point.

The way you have to approach this is the way we approached it in Birmingham. You have to develop a professional service, one that the police sell like soap, if you will, one that takes care of the needs of the citizens, and that is very compassionate. Then the people communicate this in the political process to those people who are elected to office — that we like this and that we want to see that these people are paid well for their work and you do it in the political process.

**LEN:** You had said when you came here that one of your first priorities would be to gain better wages for your officers and that indeed you wouldn't stay if you were unable to do that. Could you talk about the importance of decent wages for police officers?

**PARSONS:** Certainly. Police officers have to deal with the problems of other people. If he's besieged with personal problems of defiance or stress, it's very difficult for him to deal with other people who have problems. So it's imperative that a police officer be paid an adequate wage so that his financial needs are taken care of, and not to the point where he has to save a lot of money because he should be taken care of for the rest of his life if he devotes an entire career to a city.

Financial problems exacerbate other problems, family problems, for example, health problems, housing problems, transportation problems, in this city education problems — basically all the people here resort to private schools — it's a Catholic city. So with the wages they were making they simply could not function in this community. And if they like the work, they simply turn around and look for alternate sources of revenue which, in many cases, is police corruption.

**LEN:** One of the usual ways that one attempts to deal with the problem of police corruption is to deal with the tempter — which are often the so-called "victimless crimes" — and yet there are many cities, this being one of them, whose reputation as tourist spots is based to a large extent on the fact that these activities are available. Does that limit your ability to deal with corruption?

**PARSONS:** No, although it is a permissive society, as you see here. The Catholic religion is probably one of the most liberal religions in the world today and it's the predominant religion here. I don't think the fact that you have vice and the tempters here, and that they are quasi-legal (they have been condoned here for many years) contributes all that much to corruption or a lack of it. In fact, the patterns of corruption here are entirely different than in Birmingham, for example, which is a very conservative community and wouldn't condone this for a moment. There are [in Birmingham] pockets of police corruption and it insures that those operations are kept in a surreptitious manner, but here the problem of corruption involved, for example, falsifying records to gain court overtime and there have been some thefts here. So you see it's just another form of corruption, an alternative form.

**LEN:** You've also spoken out forcefully against other forms of municipal corruption in addition to police corruption. Do you see a connection between the two?

**PARSONS:** Yes. I think it's very difficult for police corruption to exist without other forms of municipal corruption because I think it conditions the society in which the corruption is found to accept a certain form of corruption. I think that the pervasiveness of political corruption in this state — and it has been noted for many years — has

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### 'An insider who knows what he is doing and has leadership skills can move much faster than an outsider; an outsider has to feel and grope his way for a while.'

partment in Birmingham. I knew the problems of the department for many years and it was very easy to get at those problems. The most important factor was that I knew the strengths and weaknesses of the commanders in that department. I knew who to call in to play immediately to get things moving. There are always problems of pre-conceived notions that you've had for some time when you've been in a department long, and that can work to your detriment.

Frankly, after looking at the operations of both I think that if the leadership exists within the department they should not go outside for a chief. But usually, if you've had to call in a reform chief, it's because of poor management, and usually if there's poor management there's not been the development of personnel within an organization. So you're forced to go outside. But the inside chief has a lot going for him.

When I arrived here, I was asked to bring with me some personnel who I had confidence in and I thought about that for some time. I came here for a challenge and bringing along someone on whom I could lean would take away the challenge that I really wanted. The other objection I had to bringing in people from outside would be that I would be giving away positions that people in the organization had felt they were entitled to for many years and I felt that that would create quite a bit of resentment. I knew that my coming in alone and taking the number one job in the department would create a lot of resentment but to bring in additional people from the outside, from outside the city, for example, would create real resentment. I have brought in a number of people but they were

doing and has leadership skills can move much faster than an outsider; an outsider has to feel and grope his way for a while. Each city has a very unique political and social structure, and this city has a very unique economic structure. You get yourself in trouble very quickly moving in those environments without some background knowledge. For example, when I arrived here I found the scandal in the CETA [Comprehensive Education and Training Act] program. I had always been free to address all scandal — all corruption — as it came up and deal with it appropriately. But here the CETA Program had simply replaced old world politics and to tamper with that was sacrosanct, although I did — I didn't have a choice in the matter. I did have to attack it, but I think that I would have used different tactics if I had been aware of the political significance of it.

**LEN:** You have said that if a department needs a union, then it has needed a new chief for an even longer period of time than that. Could you elaborate on that?

**PARSONS:** A union has certain functions that work along the lines of any institution, and if there are needs that are unmet, if there are voids in leadership, or if there are arbitrary decisions being made pertaining to careers, then there's a need for a union and it will exist, it will spring up and overwhelm you. But when you have a chief who does not make arbitrary decisions, who does take care of the needs of his personnel, and who leaves no voids in management, then the functional aspects of the union no longer exist and a union won't survive.

**LEN:** How about things like wages, however. One of the first things you did here was to work hard, and, it turned

# 'I made it known when I came here that I personally felt that strikes were immoral and illegal and I still adopt [that] posture.'

Continued from Page 8

conditioned this public to accept low-level corruption without complaining too much.

LEN: You came here as an outsider without bringing your own people and within a very short period of time you, an outspoken opponent to police unions, were faced with a strike that was motivated largely by the desire of a group to gain official recognition. The strike ended without that union having gained recognition. Has this irretrievably ruined your relations with the department?

PARSONS: It hasn't. In this department you had many factions participating in the strike. Large numbers of officers did not belong to the union; they simply struck in sympathy with the other members because they felt that they were tight. But they would not under any circumstances join the union. I made it known when I came here that I personally felt that strikes were immoral and illegal and I still adopt the posture that strikes are illegal and, certainly, immoral. But I made that very clear since day one.

LEN: What was the main issue in the strike?

PARSONS: Initially, it was simply money. As the union began to feel its potential power it broadened its demands to include ranking officers in the department as part of the bargaining unit and some other management prerogatives that could not be given up. I think, of course, that this led to the failure of the strike effort.

LEN: Do you see a danger in the possible cooperation of police unions with other unions that they may be affiliated with?

PARSONS: I most certainly do. In fact, just prior to our job action, or strike, the union here had requested its membership not to cross picket lines, and if they were called on to cross picket lines for police purposes, they were to contact the union office first before crossing the line. I immediately notified the union leadership that this would be cause for dismissal and they rescinded their order. You just don't know what you're going to require them to do when they get there unless you have a supervisor on the scene who is loyal to the administration. I see serious problems with it.

LEN: As your next step, now that the strike has been broken, where do you go from here?

PARSONS: We're going to look at the subsystems in the police department. We'll be working with the personnel subsystem, which I think is the focus of most of the disagreements within the department — the matter of promotions. We're going to change the selection process entirely. We'll be looking at recruiting to attract different kinds of people to the organization. Then we're going to look at promotions, and ways to reward appropriate behavior in the organization. So we'll look at the entire personnel system along with the training which has been neglected for many years in the organization.

We're busy now developing a system of directives. We've already completed the reorganization of the discipline system. In fact, we've already completely reorganized the police department. They had an assistant chief who effectively shielded the former police superintendent from the knowledge that he needed to adequately administer the program. So we have fragmentized the communication line to the chief and we did that on purpose so that he can get alternative sources of information. We will also be looking at the reporting system, the information system in the department.

We recently installed computer dispatching and we'll be redoing the field-reporting system in the near future. We'll be developing imaginative information packages, as well as installing MCI criminal justice management pack-

ages. In fact we installed it two weeks ago in one district station. We're trying to get the kinks out of it. We'll be looking at a number of other issues, certainly one to more effectively monitor the patrol workload and try to figure out ways to try to get rid of parts of that. The department over the years has assumed just about every function that the city has to perform in the police department and this has resulted in a serious backlog of calls in the communications room. So we'll be looking at ways to prioritize those alternative ways of meeting those problems.

LEN: You've also mentioned that the period of time that it takes to answer a call for service in this department is probably well over the national average. Is there any explanation for that?

PARSONS: It's a function of the way they service a complaint. For example, the average request for service will require about 32 minutes of a police officer's time and in some departments it may go as high as 40 minutes, 42 minutes. But here it's high when it's 30 minutes. That's a result of both patchwork field-reporting system and some additional requirements placed upon us by the district attorney's office and we're getting the same information two or three times from two or three different reports that require the same types of information. So we're trying to put a new streamlined process in one of the districts now. It's cut the time down to something like 27 minutes.

LEN: You've previously adopted a posture of being very much in favor of higher education for police officers. Do you favor requiring a certain amount of college at the entry level?

PARSONS: Yes. I would favor, at this particular time, at least two years of college with a contract requiring that they complete the other two years within a period of time of, say, three years.

LEN: You mentioned previously that you found that

training had been neglected here. Could you mention something about your plans in that area?

PARSONS: I found a very long, extensive, and arduous military-type entry level training, with no training after that whatsoever. Police officers who have been here ten years have never returned to the academy for refresher training. In fact, it had been approximately five years since the department had engaged in firearms training. It was just neglected because of personnel shortages and was just not thought of as important. But we will be reducing the initial training time to 14 weeks, with a period of training with a field-training officer after that and with a return to the academy for 40 hours of training each year for every member of the department. We feel we'll be training more over the long run but probably getting more out of it by letting the officer experience police service for a while to see what's important to him in terms of training.

LEN: Do you expect to do specialized training in the academy?

PARSONS: Yes, but the first thing we'll have to do is conduct training needs to see just what is important, to develop a management information system that will allow us to determine our errors of training deficiency so that we can plan an appropriate program.

LEN: You've mentioned a number of innovations that you've introduced in the short time that you've been here and a number that you tend to introduce relatively soon. Do you think it is possible to go too far, too fast?

PARSONS: Yes it is, but the consequences of waiting are just as dangerous. I know what you're getting at — you can push, push, push, push. But if you have the pieces all falling in together, the human equation can take it.

LEN: You've been described in a recent magazine article as "slightly cocky." Would you care to comment?

PARSONS: I think that's an understatement.

## Murphy's chances in Chicago appear dim as superintendent selection process stalls

Continued from Page 1

Commenting on the shakeup, an informed source noted: "Mayor Byrne apparently doesn't know what she wants to do. She has spent many of her early days in removing and transferring people, which is viewed by many onlookers as settling old political debts. She is apparently taking an active role in making decisions relative to the police department."

However, Basil Talbott Jr., the *Sun-Times* political editor, suggested in a recent column that Byrne's actions are not due to indecisiveness, but rather are part of well thought-out game plan. He theorized that the mayor is ready to cut Murphy loose and give the superintendent's post to a department insider.

"Byrne's extraordinary shake-up of the top police command on Tuesday allowed her to achieve her main goals without Murphy," Talbott stated. "Manipulating Acting Superintendent Samuel Nolan, Byrne cashiered Deputy Superintendent Victor Vrdolyak and took over personal control of the department. In the same sweep, Byrne also cleaned out the other top staffers former Michael Blandie's superintendent, James O'Grady, had in his command."

Vrdolyak's demotion was considered to be the focal point of what has been dubbed "the Tuesday afternoon massacre" because the former deputy superintendent is the brother of Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak, a key

political enemy of Byrne.

The mayor's spokesman indicated that the administrative shift proceeded without a snag. "There's been a great deal said about this in the media, but other than that, there's been no repercussions," he said. "It certainly hasn't affected the police department's performance. [And] it certainly hasn't affected [the mayor's] thinking on the matter. She decided to demote Mr. Vrdolyak and the demotion is effective."

At the press conference in which she introduced her new police command staff, Byrne was asked if the change had fulfilled her campaign promise of "depoliticizing" the department. "I don't think you'll find many people up here have a [political] sponsor," she replied, "and they have also been given a free hand."

The mayor has apparently also given a free hand to Acting Superintendent Nolan, who is currently Murphy's top challenger for the permanent chief executive's job. On June 4, Nolan instituted his own personnel transfers, finding district-level command spots for the four former deputy superintendents, promoting seven officers and demoting six others.

Significantly, Nolan claimed sole responsibility for the moves, noting that he had given Byrne a list of the transfers. "These changes were made by myself over the weekend," he declared.

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# Master criminal becomes master of criminal justice

A convicted murderer who is currently serving a life sentence at New Jersey's Trenton State Prison received a master's degree in criminal justice earlier this month at the commencement ceremony of Rutgers University.

The inmate, Samuel Bynes Jr., has spent the last 16 years in prison, earning a high school diploma and a baccalaureate before enrolling in the Rutgers program in 1974. As part of his graduate work, he took courses concerning topics in which he had firsthand experience, including a class on "the assessment of crime" and seminars on the purposes of imprisonment and the possibilities for rehabilitation.

According to the *New York Times*, Bynes's inside knowledge of the current state of corrections was a boon to his class-

mates, who included detectives, probation officers and prison officials from state and local institutions. Several of the graduates noted that the convict's comments had enhanced their classes as much as the textbooks and lectures.

Noting that he was "elated" over the latest advancement in his academic career, the 42-year-old inmate remarked "I don't know what else to say. It was hard at times."

Bynes's struggle to obtain a master's degree became especially difficult in 1977, when he was transferred from Rahway State Prison to the Trenton facility after being accused of assaulting a woman acquaintance. Before the incident, he had been permitted to travel unescorted from Rahway to Rutgers to complete his studies.

While Bynes had charged that the accusation was a "fabrication," noting that no charges had been brought against him, he nevertheless lost his freedom to go to classes and the opportunity to call academic advisor, Professor James O. Finckenauer.

Describing the convict as a "good student," Finckenauer said that Bynes had learned not just criminology but the writing and research skills that his childhood on the streets of New Brunswick, New Jersey had not provided.

Having achieved a "B" average in the course of his master's studies, Bynes said he plans to pursue a doctorate in sociology or educational management, probably at Rutgers. In the interim, he noted, he expects to be transferred to a juvenile cor-

rection facility in Jamesburg, New Jersey, where he will work as a counselor. Bynes will be eligible for parole in 1987.

A number of students who received their criminal justice degrees at the June 3 commencement expressed confidence that Bynes would not let his master's go to waste. Ethan J. Janowitz, an Essex County senior probation officer, said that the inmate "can give a lot back to the prison by making it a little more rehabilitative and not as punitive."

Rutger's assistant dean Albert L. Recore indicated that Bynes did not get through his courses merely by being an academic oddity. "To his credit, he was not just drawing on anecdotes, war stories and personal experience. He was serious about his academic work."

## Police Corruption Monographs

from the John Jay Press

### 1. A Functional Approach to Police Corruption

by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions of corruption. Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

# of copies @ \$1.25

### 2. The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption

by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptability. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

# of copies @ \$1.00

### 3. The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption

by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media expose and control possible corruption.

# of copies @ \$0.75

### 4. Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants

by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

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### 5. A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption

by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970's when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigation should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

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### 6. Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability

by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who

is Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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### 7. City Politics, Police Administrators and Corruption Control

by Lawrence W. Sherman

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

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### 8. The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude

by Herbert Beigel

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work. In another case, he examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

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### 9. Complaints of Police Corruption: An Analysis

by John C. Meyer, Jr.

A sample of over a thousand complaints of police corruption or misconduct were coded and analyzed by Professor Meyer and his colleagues to determine whether or not such allegations can be used as a source of data to draw a profile of police corruption. Meyer suggests that complaints can be useful to police in determining and predicting the times and locations of corrupt activity and recommends that complaints, together with data from external investigating agencies and media reporting, be used by police intelligence to reduce corruption.

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### 10. Measuring Police Corruption

by Janet E. Fishman

Professor Fishman describes the research, history, and formulation of The McCormack-Fishman Police Impropriety Questionnaire which was designed to assess an officer's own personal integrity, to ascertain officers' beliefs about their department's anti-corruption policies, and to estimate the level of peer group solidarity mediating against reporting corrupt activities. The questionnaire was pretested in six departments, and the statistical results are provided and analyzed by Professor Fishman, who concludes that the questionnaire is a valid, useful instrument for police administrators who want to determine the level of corrupt activity in their departments.

# of copies @ \$1.50

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

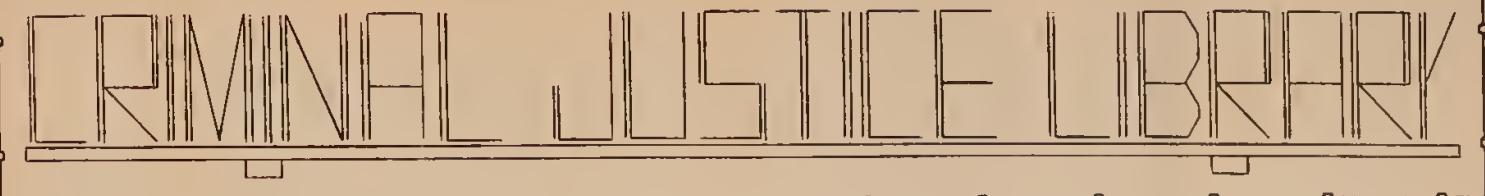
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## New releases: a legal how-to, an examination of the Teamsters

The plethora of how-to books flooding the market each year leaves the average reader reeling with indecision and often down-right confusion. In the broad field of crime, such works are more than just a few. Harold H. Menzel's *How to Deal With Lawyers* (Real World) is a rather simplistic approach to avoiding heavy legal fees — the author points out that the public is paying more than \$6 million for such services each year. Nonetheless, quite a few helpful hints, along with replicas of important legal forms, are applied to probate, living trusts, divorce, and other pertinent legal questions.

Two attorneys, Aaron S. Milberg and

### ON CRIME By JAY ROBERT NASH

Henry Shain, have produced *How To Do Your Own Bankruptcy* (McGraw-Hill Paperbacks), which is loaded with guidelines for those seeking to avoid legal costs. Retired citizens should be able to make good use of *Rights of the Elderly and Retired* (Crammont) by William R. Wishard, an attorney who has written an informal "how to" text. Women who are potential crime victims would do well to check Py Bateman's *Fear into Anger* (Nelson-Hall), a step-by-step, completely illustrated man-

ual of self-defense for females, but it would help to follow up with some courses in the real thing.

Steven Brill has written what is probably the most definitive study to date of *The Teamsters* (Simon & Schuster) and its solid connections with organized crime. In a retelling of the investigative report that focuses upon the most controversial characters in American unions, from Frank Fitzsimmons to repudiated gangster Tony Provenzano, Brill has put together a profile in tyranny that is a must for any potential union member. *Dave Beck* (The Writing Works) by John D. McCallum, on the other hand, is no more than a paean of apology and wobbly vindication of a corrupt union official caught with both hands in the union till. One wonders why veteran writer McCallum would even bother.

For specialists in much-remembered good and evil, Anthony Masters presents *The Devil's Dominion* (Putnam), a litany of Satanists in the modern world. Included are the bizarre antics of Aleister Crowley, a deranged dope fiend whose lunacies would have earned him imprisonment had he not been incredibly wealthy and, ironically, at one time the most accomplished psalmist of the Church of England. Even

more macabre is Ian Woodward's *The Werewolf Delusion* (Addington), a popular study in lycanthropy, or the mania that convinces persons they are werewolves. This was the old bugbear of the Dark Ages, when outright murder was excused by clever killers as being prompted by this hairy devil's possession. Fortunately, the author has written a tongue-in-cheek history and provided a wealth of graphics that are more peculiar than frightening.

#### The Book Grab Bag

A realistic tale of much more horrifying proportions can be found in Dean Lipton's autobiographical work *Malpractice* (Barnes), the story of a writer who underwent a routine ear operation and emerged

Continued on Page 13

## Review: the psychological traits behind criminal aggression

**Brain Dysfunction in Aggressive Criminals.**  
By Russell R. Monroe, M.D. Lexington Books. Lexington, Mass. 1978. 223 pages.

Fewer than 100 years ago, the Italian criminologist Lombroso asserted that criminality was an inherited trait. He and others spent years measuring the skulls and other anatomical parts of criminals to determine "typical" dimensions.

More recently, Samuel Yochelson and Stanton Samenow published *The Criminal Personality* in which they contended that certain criminals do exhibit certain deviant thinking patterns to an extreme degree. Their 240 test subjects were criminal patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Wash-

ington, D.C. during a 16-year period.

*Brain Dysfunction in Aggressive Criminals* should prove to be as stimulating and as controversial as other non-sociological studies which contend that those who break laws are actually victims of urbanization, family disintegration, poverty, discrimination, poor schooling, unemployment, and peer pressure.

Dr. Monroe's study involves recidivist aggressors judged to be defective delinquents under Maryland law. His hypothesis is that "an episodic recurring central nervous instability could result in recurrent aggressive behavior." Dr. Monroe and his team of researchers at the University of Maryland Medical School operated on three assumptions: the study was to be of aggression, not of criminality per se; underlying the research was the assumption of heterogeneity of psychiatric diagnosis and the research was based on a multivariate approach to understanding behavior.

The purpose of the study was to determine whether a group of incarcerated aggressors could be described with more clinical relevance than was previously available and in this way a classification system would be developed.

Four distinct groups were identified among the subjects in the study: the first group, epileptoid, was distinguished from the other groups in neurological ways, e.g., birth trauma, head injury, CNS insult; the second group, hysteroid, lacked the neurological symptoms of the first group but were as aggressive; group three, the inadequate, also lacked the neurological symptoms but exhibited poor adaptation to stress, as well as impaired judgment, lack of responsibility, grandiosity, aimlessness, alcohol abuse and agitation. Group four consisted of the "pure psychopaths."

The most significant finding of their extensive studies, according to Dr. Monroe, is that "the concept of episodic dyscontrol with an 'epileptoid' mechanism could be established on the basis of a careful phenomenologic analysis of behavior in almost 30 percent of our population."

Between episodes of aggressive behavior, the subject's integrative adaptive behavior was often found to be intact, suggesting

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## Harper forms new division for CJ publications

Harper & Row Publishers recently created a new publishing division designed to provide a full-service range of programs and materials for the criminal justice professional.

Formed as an outgrowth of Harper's Media Department, the new group will be headed by Glen Howard. "Harper & Row has become the nation's leading educational resource during the past five years," Howard noted. "The new division recognizes this accomplishment and demonstrates Harper's strong commitment to remain the leader in criminal justice education."

The publisher currently offers nearly 40 seminars, some 100 training films, 50 audiotapes and approximately 200 texts and manuals. Its list of instructors and authors features several leading educators and practitioners, including Clarence M. Kelley, Edward M. Davis, Frank Bolz, James Q. Wilson, Sir Leon Radzinowicz, and Dr. Morton Bard.

In elevating its criminal justice training group to division status, Harper & Row pledged to provide several new and innovative contributions to the field of law enforcement education, noting that it has begun offering "money-back-guaranteed" seminars.

## EUROPEAN POLICING

### The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by  
**Michael Balton**

Preface by

**P.J. Stead**

### EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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Continued on Page 15

**Sneakers on the bench:**

# Judges learn by doing in juvenile court program

The University of Nevada at Reno is putting the nation's juvenile court judges on trial as part of an ongoing effort designed to sharpen the judicial skills of court personnel who deal with youthful offenders.

The two-week program, which is conducted by the university's National College of Juvenile Justice, recently trained its 1,400th participant. Founded in 1970, the college serves an estimated 5,000 juvenile court personnel each year through on-campus programs and through 35 to 50 seminars conducted nationwide.

Judge Richard Fitzgerald was the subject of one of the school's "mock hearing" exercises last month. Dressed in tennis shoes, dungarees, white shirt, tie, and suit coat, the judge sat behind the bench presiding over the trial of Julie Ann Jones, a 16-year-old high school sophomore who was "charged" with a marijuana violation.

According to LEAA, which partially funds the program, the "defendant" was actually a student actress from the university, while the parts of the prosecutor, probation officer, defense attorney, and the defendant's parents were played by juvenile court judges and probation officers. The entire proceeding was videotaped to enable the officials to critique their actions and decisions.

Fitzgerald seemed impressed with the results of the simulated trial and the overall program. "What I learn here, and what I pick up in the interchange with the other judges, causes an examination of one's own judicial attitude," he said. "The school helps you to tune in with national objectives in juvenile justice, and at the same time, it lets you take home some of the better ideas in other jurisdictions and localities."

In the college's more conventional courses, the judges attend lectures, and view films and slide presentations. Topics include reviews of recent Supreme Court decisions on juveniles, trends in waiver/transfer, dispositions, child abuse, dependency and neglect, court/media relations, drug and alcohol abuse, the judges' relations with staff and clients of the court, and juvenile correctional policies.

Noting that about 40 percent of the na-

tion's 3,500 juvenile court judges and referees have received training at the school, LEAA Administrator Henry S. Dognin stressed the college helps fill the need for maintaining a quality juvenile justice system.

"The importance of this training cannot be underestimated," Dognin noted. "The country's juvenile courts are frequently the first court with which an accused person comes into contact. His or her treatment in that court may well determine that person's future."

Another of the school's more innovative courses, titled "The Learning-Disabled Child and the Juvenile Justice System," was presented by psychologist Frank N. Jacobson, the director of the Okaloosa Guidance Clinic in Ft. Walton Beach, Florida. Jacobson observed that a learning disability produces frustration in a child which often leads to aggression in school that can be "easily transferred to any authority, organization or socially prescribed endeavor."

Jacobson drove home the point by leading his group through a dramatized demonstration. He turned off the classroom lights and asked the judges to close their eyes and pretend they were back in the first grade. He then recited a well-known fairy tale, and subsequently conducted a drill on simple word pronunciation and identification from the story, demanding that the judges repeat basic one- and two-syllable words, alternately scolding and praising them for their responses.

After the lights were turned back on, the psychologist asked his group what their feelings had been during the exercise. Judge Aubrey Ford, Jr. said that he has "wanted to quit — just give up," while Judge Kenneth Dillingham of Russellville, Kentucky remarked that he had experienced "anger, fear and frustration."

Professor Paul Hahn, the head of the Graduate Corrections Program of Xavier University in Cincinnati, prefaced his session on "Institutions and Their Alternatives" by noting that continuous pressure is placed on judges to imprison juveniles by individuals who fail to recognize the limitations of deterrence.

"Deterrence itself simply does not work

on those large numbers of people we keep applying it to," he said. "The psychotic, by definition, is out of touch with reality and can't be deterred. He or she has no comprehension. A crime of passion, by its very definition, cannot be deterred."

Noting that most judges who take courses at the school are fairly new to the juvenile justice system, Dean Louis W. McHardy, who has headed the college since 1972, indicated that the classes fill a training gap in an area that is covered by very few law schools. "It is very important to give the newcomer to the juvenile bench a basic education in the basic tenets of the field," he stated.

In another appraisal of the training, Judge Dillingham gave the college high marks for serving as a "forum" in which

judges from different parts of the country could "see what other people are doing in a rather select but very important area."

The college is funded primarily by Federal grants and support from the Max C. Fleischmann and Edna McConnell Clark Foundations. LEAA contributes about \$1.5 million to the school and an equal amount to the institution's parent organization, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in Reno. The latter funding includes grants of \$470,000 to the council's research branch, the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, and \$425,000 to the Juvenile Information Systems Requirements Analysis, a research project which is currently implementing an automated juvenile court information system in Rhode Island.

## Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5

cause exists. In a separate concurring opinion, Justice Powell dissented only in the Court's ruling on this question.

Justice Marshall dissented because, in his view, the Court failed to take into consideration the most relevant factor: "the impact that restrictions may have on inmates." Marshall called the Court's opinion unsupportable because the "detainees are presumptively innocent and many are confined solely because they cannot afford bail."

Also dissenting were Justices Stevens and Brennan, who expressed the belief that the Court was sanctioning actions and conditions amounting to punishment of people who have not yet been tried. The dissent noted that a careful reading of the Court's decision will only produce a "prohibition against irrational classifications or barbaric treatment." (Bell v. Wolfish, No. 77-1829, decision announced on May 14, 1979.)

### Guilty Pleas

In another action, the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the conviction and sentence of a drug offender who had entered a negotiated guilty plea without knowledge that the judge was obligated by statute to impose a mandatory parole sentence in addition to the prison term.

The defendant sought relief from a fifteen-year sentence by arguing that the judge had failed to inform him of the additional mandatory parole sentence and, therefore, had violated Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which would be grounds for setting aside the sentence.

After the plea bargain was reached, the judge informed the defendant in court that the particular crime he was charged with carried up to 15 years imprisonment and \$25,000 fine. However, the judge failed to inform the defendant that a mandatory special term of at least three years on parole was required by statute.

Unaware of the special sentence, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, and a special parole term of five years. No objection was made to the sentence and no appeal was entered.

Two years later, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2255, the defendant entered a motion in U.S. District Court to set aside the sentence. An evidentiary hearing was held and the defendant's lawyer testified that he did not remember whether he had informed his client of the special parole sentence that was applicable. Following the hearing the

motion was denied.

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit reversed the ruling that the violation of Rule 11 supported an attack on a conviction based on a guilty plea "even when there is neither constitutional error nor any showing of special prejudice to the defendant."

In unanimously reversing the appellate decision, the Supreme Court noted that the defendant never stated that he was unaware of the special parole term, nor that he would not have entered his guilty plea had he been properly advised by the trial judge.

Relying on another procedurally defective Supreme Court case, *Hill v. United States*, 368 U.S. 424, the Court reasoned that the error was not "a fundamental defect which inherently results in a complete miscarriage of justice, nor an omission inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of fair procedure."

Justice Stevens zeroed in on the crux of the decision, explaining that the decision only provides that relief is not available "when all that is shown is a failure to comply with the formal requirements of the Rule." (United States v. Timmreck, No. 78-744, decision announced May 21, 1979.)

### News of the Court

The Chief Justice, aware of the significance of the *Bell v. Wolfish* decision and the inherent problems of prison administration, has once again renewed his proposal for the establishment of a National Corrections Academy patterned after the F.B.I. Academy.

In an address delivered to the Judicial Conference of the Fifth Circuit in Atlanta on May 9, Chief Justice Burger said, "What little we know about corrections should be pooled and shared in a central, national facility. Such an institution could develop uniform, minimum standards to guide those states that desire help."

The principal mission of the academy would be the training of security officers, prison counselors, and probation officers. In addition, the Chief Justice attacked the high recidivism rate of the American prison system and reasoned that "to put a man behind bars to protect society without trying to change him is to win a battle and lose a war." Concerned with the poor prospects awaiting prisoners upon release, the Chief Justice urged that prisons "educate inmates in basic skills and provide training in a marketable skill. . . .

## 'Victim impact' reports do justice in Federal courts

Continued from Page 5

to about 20 percent of the 1,100 sentences in Federal courts.

The probation officer explained that a majority of Federal crimes, such as tax violations, are victimless. But he added that in offenses involving extortion, fraud, kidnapping or other incidents where there is a "real, human victim," probation officers will be required to attempt to get a victim statement.

The chief Federal probation officer in the state, J. Edward Muhlbach, didn't seem to mind that the program would involve added chores for his subordinates. "What happens too often is the victim is interviewed by police or the FBI and is never heard from again," he said. "It's good to pay some attention to the aftereffects [of a crime] on them."

Citing the growth of programs to compensate victims and to help them deal with the judicial system, William A. Hamilton of the Institute for Law and Social Research described the Federal program as a natural

extension of the "shift in the past several years . . . to concern for the victim."

Noting that a majority of criminal proceedings are resolved by plea bargaining, the INSLAW official observed that the impact statements could be especially useful in such cases. "The judge sees nothing of the victim's trauma in the plea agreement," Hamilton said of the old procedure.

According to Scotia Knouff of the American Parole and Probation Association, victim impact statements are required by state courts in Indiana, and several other states are encouraging probation officers to interview victims.

Falkner indicated that the Federal program, which is operating under existing funds, also permits probation officers to assist victims on a more tangible level. He said that the officers may now mediate a victim's employment problems arising from the crime, intervene with the victim's creditors, point out the available compensation programs, and notify victims of the outcome of criminal prosecutions.

## Prevention is the name of the game in organizing retail security

Security measures taken to protect a retail business should be viewed as an investment rather than as an expense. The impact of successful security steps ultimately shows up as an increased margin at the bottom line of a profit and loss statement. Indeed, the additional profit can be considerable. Take, for example, a retail business that earns a net profit of two percent, which is not at all an unusual margin for many kinds of retail stores. If this store were to prevent a theft loss of a mere \$100, that would be the equivalent of increasing sales by \$5,000.

Unfortunately, too many retail chains view their security efforts incorrectly. Not only do they mistakenly peg the function as an outright expense, but they also feel that the dollar value for recoveries of merchandise should at least cover the costs of a security force.

This attitude is not only wrongheaded, but on close examination, actually foolish as well, in that the most successful security endeavors would result in no recoveries for the simple reason that they would have prevented or thwarted any attempts at theft in the first place. Conversely, a high recovery rate can be taken as a sign of poor or inadequate security. Admittedly, this point of view is addressed to the ideal goal of eliminating theft altogether rather than the more practical goal of minimizing it. Nevertheless, the principle is valid even for realistic conditions — that is, a successful security program will keep theft to a minimum and thus reduce the need to recover losses.

For this reason, the security function in any retail establishment should be assigned to a competent executive whose measure of performance should be business's basic yardstick: return on investment. One excellent way to measure that return, of course, is to compare the "before-and-after" shrinkage experience by the store or retail chain.

A shrinkage rate of one percent is generally considered acceptable by retail establishments. However, figures in excess of five, seven, and even 10 percent have been noted on occasion. One may readily come across such figures by simply reading the bankruptcy reports of retail businesses. Indeed, a major reason for business failure, aside from poor management inefficiency, is the physical shrinkage of inventory. It can even be said that one sign of poor management is a large shrinkage experience, which implies that inadequate security may also be equated with poor management.

For the retail outlets that make up the Martin Paint Stores chain, we invest whatever is needed to achieve effective security. Nor is the function limited by a formal budget; the dollars expended represent an exercise of judgment. Our feeling is that you cannot relax when it comes to security in retailing. Our key term is vigilance, and we operate under a philosophy which focuses on the prevention of theft as opposed to the recovery of losses or the apprehension of the guilty.

To implement these generalized goals, a company should delegate the security responsibility to one top-level executive, who is given authority for security decisions. Here are some of the specific techniques used by the Martin Paint Stores, which may be of value to other retail establishments as well.

- A pre-employment polygraph is mandatory for all job applicants. This device is very effective in discouraging applicants who are inclined to steal. For example, of 123 people seeking work in warehouse jobs, 87 withdrew their applications when they learned of the polygraph test. For any number of reasons, they would not undergo it. Of the 32 applicants who agreed to be tested, 11 showed up to take it and, of these, only three were eventually employed.

- Undercover operators are employed to report on theft plots or the possibility of theft in any of the operating activities of our retail chain, sales, warehousing, trucking and office staff. This is one of the best sources of day-to-day information on employee crime.

- Uniformed guards are employed wherever shoplifting becomes prevalent, and also on days of special sales. They also help to control crowds as well as to be on the lookout for slippery fingers.

- Throughout the chain, central station alarm systems are used. These are installed not only in the retail stores but also in warehouses and other points of merchandise concentrations. In addition, other mechanical devices are employed but to reveal what they are would destroy their effectiveness.

Finally, to make our point stick that the Martin Paint Stores is not an "easy fix," in every case of theft or larceny involving either a shoplifter or an employee, we prosecute to the full extent of the law and spend as much money as necessary to do it. Such a step may appear expensive, but it is the final and necessary touch which eventually shows up handily in our financial results.

These are difficult days for any business trying to develop profits. Drugs and immorality, victimless crimes and lenient judges, lethargic attitudes and a lessening of values are all taking their toll on the business community. It is about time that top management realized that their security force is their ally and partner in protecting their profits.

We should give the security management our full support by backing them with adequate budgets. Management must actively fight bad laws and bad court decisions by getting involved when necessary. The security people must never be used as scapegoats, whipping boys, or as an excuse for a poor profit performance. Top management must face the issues and know that if they don't participate in the solution, they will become part of the problem.

(Jerome B. Shier is a vice president of Martin Paint Stores, Inc.)

COMING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS  
A series of interviews with some of Europe's  
top police executives

## Police choppers are more than flying squad cars

When the average citizen hears the word "cop," he thinks of officers in a passing patrol car, the arm-waving traffic patrolman at a busy intersection, or a Lt. Columbo in rumpled overcoat — strictly feet-on-the-ground men. But there are heads-in-the-clouds types in law enforcement, too. They "serve and protect from the air," as the Airborne Law Enforcement Association puts it.

More than 600 aircraft — about two-thirds of them helicopters — are now in use by U.S. law enforcement agencies. ALEA secretary Rohett F. Brooks said that 152 law enforcement agencies which use aircraft are represented in the association, including 72 municipal police agencies, 46 sheriff's departments, 24 state patrols, and 10 Federal agencies. Only a handful of departments using aircraft are not in the association.

Aviation came late to law enforcement; only in the past 20 years have aircraft been used on a broad scale. But in that short time, the flying cop has carved an important niche for himself in law enforcement work.

"I think the work of a majority of our members is mostly in traffic control and surveillance involving daytime burglaries and felon vehicles," said Brooks, who is chief pilot and administrative assistant to the sheriff in Jefferson County, Ala.

But Brooks pointed out that aircraft have many applications besides traffic control surveillance. They're used in drug traffic control work, in pursuit of fugitives, in search and rescue operations, in transporting SWAT teams to crime scenes, in aerial photography for traffic studies and other governmental purposes, in transporting accident victims, seriously ill persons and hospital personnel, and in disaster rescue efforts. They're even used in firefighting, particularly western forest fires and in cities such as Chicago, where choppers fight fires in high-rise buildings.

The value of a helicopter with a skilled police pilot in disaster work was illustrated last May, when floods washed over Palo Duro State Park near Canyon, Tex. Bill Meador of the Texas Department of Public Safety's aircraft section rescued 23 campers and evacuated 18 others in 13½ hours of continuous flying. Aided by Highway Patrol Sgt. John Lancaster on the ground, Meador skillfully plucked campers off the tops of their vans and blew a drifting rowboat to a stranded man. When the man, an elderly heart patient, was loaded into the boat, Meador towed it 100 yards to safety. The rescue was, in the words of Chief Pilot Roy Swetnam, "an outstanding example of professionalism, skill, and extraordinary heroism displayed by two members of the Texas Department of Public Safety." It was also a strong testimony to the worth of police aircraft.

Most duties of airborne law enforcement men are much less dramatic, however. Police helicopter pilots spend a lot of their time helping patrol cars untangle traffic snarls. Around major cities, for example, they are assigned during rush hours to keep patrol cars informed of developing traffic problems. In the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, the Minnesota State Patrol's choppers broadcast directly to civilian motorists about tieups and recommend alternate routes.

The air wing of the Minnesota State Patrol is fairly typical of a law enforcement unit. It has nine trooper pilots flying three helicopters and two fixed-wing aircraft. About half the time they're flying on traffic control missions, but they are also used for police searches, emergency flights and occasionally for transporting blood, plasma and body organs for transplants.

Most police pilots take to the air after a spell in law enforcement on the ground. "Generally speaking, most personnel must be law enforcement officers before they become pilots," ALEA's Brooks said. "Naturally, it's an added enticement if a qualified pilot applied to join a department that has aircraft, but in most cases we take officers who want to fly out of the ranks and start them out as observers."

The Airborne Law Enforcement Association has more than 600 members. The group was founded in an effort to promote the use of aircraft by law enforcement agencies and to give its membership a medium for exchanging ideas on technology, safety, professional ethics, and educating the public and police agencies in the value of aircraft in law enforcement. ALEA holds an annual conference and showcase of new equipment and publishes a monthly newspaper and an annual directory of members.

Further information may be obtained from Robert F. Brooks, Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, 524 Belmar Drive, Birmingham, AL 35215.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

### Nash on books:

## Holmes, hustling and suicide

Continued from Page 11

a monster after a physician severed a facial nerve and all but destroyed a productive, happy life. The classic French book *The Causes of Suicide* (Free Press), by Maurice Halbwachs, has recently been translated, and while many laymen will find the text a jumble of Freudian terms, sociologists will be enriched by the work. *Hustling and Other Hard Work* (Free Press), by Betty Lou Valentine, is a not-too-convincing study of social conditions in a black ghetto.

The immortal detective, Sherlock Holmes, returns in *The Sherlock Holmes Files*, an amusing and informative compen-

dium of Holmes's many personae on stage and in film. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle based Holmes upon a real-life character, a forensic sleuth who had been one of his professors at the University of Edinburgh. Scribes will get substantial mileage out of *The Writer's Legal Guide* (Hawthorn) by Tad Crawford, a work which details new laws on copyrights, income taxation, libel and a host of other legal problems vital to the trade.

(Copyright, 1979, by Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60614.)

# Current job openings in the criminal justice system

**Criminal Justice Faculty.** The Division of Criminal Justice of the University of New Haven has a faculty opening in the private security management area beginning September 1979. The position will involve curriculum and program development and teaching in the school's undergraduate Security Management Program.

Applicants should have a strong academic and/or professional background in criminal justice or forensic science in addition to expertise in security management. A master's degree is required, however, a doctorate is preferred. Candidates should also possess a demonstrated record of achievement plus other appropriate academic credentials. Salary and rank are negotiable, depending upon qualifications.

Send a letter of application and vita to: Dr. Richard E. Farmer, Director, Division of Criminal Justice, University of New Haven, 300 Orange Avenue, West Haven, CT 06516. Applications must be received on or before June 30, 1979.

**Chief of Police.** Tallahassee, Florida is accepting applications for a police chief to run the city's 200-member law enforcement agency which is under the general direction of a city manager.

Requirements include a baccalaureate degree supplemented by academic and technical training in police procedures and administration, and ten years of progressively responsible experience in modern police work, including some supervisory experience. Salary range is \$26,770 to \$35,402. Fringe benefits include sick leave, annual leave, health insurance, and a pension.

Send resume and salary history to: Lynne Brion,

Director of Employee Relations, City Hall, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Under Florida law, employment applications are open for public inspection. Filing deadline is July 2, 1979.

**Police Chief.** The Village of Bourbonnais, a rapidly growing community of 13,000 in Illinois, is seeking qualified candidates for the position of chief of police. The department is a 16-person force with an annual budget in excess of \$300,000.

Demonstrated experience in law enforcement administration, planning and training are required. An undergraduate degree in police science or a closely related field is desired. Salary will be dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Candidates should submit a detailed resume and three letters of recommendation to: Honorable Ernest J. Mooney, Village President, Municipal Center, 700 Main N.W., Bourbonnais, IL 60914. Closing date for application is July 15, 1979.

**Chief of Police.** Old Fort, North Carolina requires an executive to head its five-man department. The town is located on Interstate 40 in the foothills of the Great Smokey Mountains. Qualifications include a minimum of five years of law enforcement experience with some administrative background. A retired police veteran is preferred. Successful applicant must be certifiable under state standards. Salary will be to the state minimum for chief.

To apply, submit resume by July 15, 1979 to: Mayor E. D. Lytle, P.O. Box 520, Old Fort, NC 28762.

**Training Coordinator.** Successful candidate will run the

training program of the Northwest Illinois Criminal Justice Commission in Dixon. Responsibilities include assessment of criminal justice training needs; course development responsive to identified needs.

Applicants must possess at least a B.A. in criminal justice or a closely related field. Two years of criminal justice field experience is also required, preferably in a training-related program. Salary will range from \$13,000 to \$15,000.

Submit resumes before July 15, 1979 to: Northwest Illinois Criminal Justice Commission, 211 East First Street, Dixon, IL 61021.

**Assistant or Associate Professor.** Maryville College in St. Louis has a position open in its Criminal Justice/Political Science Department. Primary duties will include teaching courses in political science and criminal justice, as well as directing the criminal justice program.

A Ph.D. and previous teaching experience are required. The school is an independent, coeducational, career-oriented liberal arts college with an enrollment of 1,350 students, offering degrees at the associate, bachelors and masters levels. Salary for the position, which begins in the fall, will be based on background and qualifications.

To apply, submit resume with the appropriate references by July 2, 1979 to: Mrs. Dianna B. Lammert, Director of Personnel, Maryville College, 13550 Conway Road, St. Louis, MO 63141.

**Administration of Justice Faculty.** California Lutheran College, located in Thousand Oaks, California, is searching for an individual with academic competence in the field of corrections.

Prospective candidates must have at least a master's degree and substantial experience in the criminal justice system. Salary and rank will depend upon qualifications and experience. The college is a liberal arts institution with graduate programs.

For additional information, write: Dean David Schramm, Academic Affairs, California Lutheran College, 60 West Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

**Criminal Justice Program Director.** Murray State University in Kentucky is seeking a qualified individual to teach criminal justice courses within the school's College of Business and Public Affairs.

The position, which begins in August, requires a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely related discipline in addition to previous teaching experience. Applicants who wish to apply as visiting lecturers in criminal justice will also be considered.

Send inquiries to: David Eldredge, Dean, College of Business and Public Affairs, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071. The closing date is July 1, 1979.

**Reality Therapy Trainer.** The College of Education at the University of Southern Maine requires an assistant professor to conduct staff training at a juvenile correctional facility three days per week and teach counseling courses in an MA-level program at the university in the remaining time.

An earned doctorate in counselor education, counseling psychology or a related field is desired; background in reality therapy is required. The position is not a tenure track opening. Funding is for two years with the possibility of a third at a salary level of \$12-14,000 for nine months.

Qualified candidates may send vita and three letters of recommendation by June 29, 1979 to: Dr. John Sutton, Coordinator, Counselor Education, College of Education, University of Southern Maine, Gorham, ME 04038.

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for law enforcement personnel, and notices for Federal agents. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

## Publications of The John Jay Press

### THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Anthony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library  
with a Foreword by  
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Anthony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

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### TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by  
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York  
and  
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York  
with a Foreword by  
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states, "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

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### POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service, the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline, criminal law, police science and technology, police unions and organizations, academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

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July 16-17, 1979. Analysis of Reproductions from Office Copiers. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. To be held in Los Angeles. For more information, contact: Workshop Coordinator, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, MD 20852.

July 16-20, 1979. Program on Police Labor Relations. To be held in Madison, Wisconsin by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

July 17, 1979. Police Shotgun Fundamentals. Presented by the Police Marksman Association. For more information, write: National Marksman, P.O. Box 4747, Montgomery, AL 36101.

July 18-August 8, 1979. 1979 European Tour. Co-sponsored by the International Police Association-Region No. 6. Cost: \$2,135. For further information, contact: Richard Grace, Director, International Tours and Programs, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

July 23-27, 1979. Correctional Auxiliary Program. Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

July 25-27, 1979. Quantitative Analysis as Applied to the Criminal Justice System. Presented by the George Washington University. For further information, contact: Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington D.C. 20052.

July 30-August 3, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. To be held in Rochester, New York, by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Fee: \$275. For more information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

July 30-August 24, 1979. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, consult: John Fay, Director, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

August 6-9, 1979. Program on The Police Role in Child Abuse and Neglect. To be held in Chicago by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, see July 16-20.

August 6-10, 1979. Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law. For additional details, write or call: Northwestern University School of Law, 357 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 649-8932.

August 15-17, 1979. Response to Hostage Situations Seminar. To be held in Philadelphia by Harper & Row Media. Tuition: \$295. For more details, call: Assistant Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022.

August 20-23, 1979. Developing Police Computer Capabilities. To be held in Hart-

ford by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: July 16-20.

August 22-24, 1979. Seventeenth Annual Seminar on the Cause and Origin of Fires and Explosions. Sponsored by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held at the Chicago Lakeshore Hotel. Fee: \$100. For more information, contact: National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

August 27-31, 1979. Sex Crimes Seminar. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. Fee: \$125. For more information, consult: Harry F. Gwynne, Assistant Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0011. Ext. 380.

August 28-30, 1979. Family Violence: Child Abuse and Battered Spouses. To be held in Baltimore. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For more details see: August 15-17.

August 29-31, 1979. Burglary/Robbery Control Workshop. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

August 31-September 23, 1979. Eighth Annual Orient Study Tour. Presented by the California State University, Los Angeles. Cost: \$2095. For further information, contact: Prof. Edgar Smith, California State University, Los Angeles CA. Telephone: (213) 224-3713.

September 2-8, 1979. Third International Symposium on Victimization. To be held in Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. For further information, contact: Prof. Hans J. Schneider, Director, Department of Criminology, University of Westphalia, Bessinghof 24/25, 4400 Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. Telephone: (0251) 83 2749 or 2375.

September 5-6, 1979. Police Misconduct Complaints Seminar. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100. For more details, see August 29-31.

September 5-7, 1979. National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association regional meeting. To be held at the Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati. For more information, contact: NBFAA, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, Washington DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 857-1130.

September 9-12, 1979. National Crisis Intervention Training Conference. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Dallas. Sponsored by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee: \$300. For further information,

or registration, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone or Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners P.O. Box 30292, Dallas, TX 75230.

September 10-12, 1979. Assessment Center Methods. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. For further information, consult: July 16-20.

September 10-14, 1979. Homicide Investigation Course. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. Fee: \$125. For more details. See: August 27-31.

September 10-14, 1979. Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150. For more information, consult: August 29-31.

September 10-21, 1979. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, see July 30-August 24.

September 11-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. To be held in Kansas City by Harper & Row Media. For additional information, consult: August 28-30.

September 13, 1979-June 14, 1980. Traffic Police Administration Training Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$4,200. For more information consult: July 30-August 3.

September 13-14, 1979. Workers Compensation Cost Program. Presented by Theorem Institute in Los Angeles. Fee: \$200. For further information, contact: Michael E. O'Neil, President, Theorem In-

stitute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone (800) 538-6896.

September 17-19, 1979. The Police Response to the Crime of Burglary. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$135. For further information and registration, contact: Patricia A. Bodman, Conference Coordinator, The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. Phone: (814) 865-9173.

September 17-20, 1979. Twenty-fifth Annual Seminar and Exhibits Presented by The American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Detroit Plaza Hotel. For additional information, contact Lew Schneider, American Society for Industrial Security, 200 K Street N.W., Suite 651, Washington, 20006. Telephone (202) 331-7887.

September 18-21, 1979. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Presented by Law Enforcement Institute of the University of Maryland. Fee: \$180. For further information, contact Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone (301) 454-5237.

September 18-22, 1979. Workshop on Management and Operation of Narcotic Units. To be held in Atlanta by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, consult July 16-20.

September 20-23, 1979. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Indianapolis by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc. Tuition \$395. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

September 25-27, 1979. Handling Hazardous Materials and Transportation Emergencies. To be held in Denver Presented by the National Fire Prevention Association. For further details, contact NFPA at 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston MA 02210.

## Book review: drugs may treat brain dysfunction in criminals

Continued from Page 11

that during these latter periods the subject is responsive to psychotherapeutic and re-educational intervention. These findings suggest that it is possible to design a drug regimen to raise the seizure threshold which may reduce or eliminate dyscontrol.

Dr. Monroe believes that the "epileptoid" dyscontrol control group of criminals must be identified because they will respond favorably to an appropriate therapeutic program. According to Dr. Monroe, over 50 percent of the prison subjects studied manifested these episodic behavioral problems and an equal number were found to have a significant neurophysiologic dysfunction. These figures are high, but this is undoubtedly due to the subject group defective delinquents committed to the Patuxent Institute, a hospital-prison.

While the aggressive criminal — particularly one with brain dysfunction — constitutes a small segment of the entire criminal population, he does commit the more serious crimes and thus is of more concern to

police authorities and criminologists than the non-aggressive property offender. The study does show that this particular offender can be identified and is amenable to treatment. Sociologically-oriented criminologists will no doubt find fault with the research procedure of Dr. Monroe and his colleagues, but considering the lack of success in the traditional treatment modes in this field, the approaches suggested in this book deserve some attention.

Daniel P. King

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## Police people &amp; places

## Colo. to get new prison head; Jersey planners promoted; FBI man is lauded

James Ricketts, a former deputy director of Florida's prison system, was unanimously approved recently for confirmation as Colorado's corrections director by a state senate committee. Ricketts' nomination, which was offered by Governor Dick Lamm, is expected to be considered by the full senate in the near future.

Detective Richard Janelli, a senior firearms examiner with the Nassau County, New York, Police Department, was recently elected president of the Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners at the



Detective Richard Janelli

group's annual meeting in Milwaukee. The organization includes gun experts from 42 states and 10 foreign countries.

The New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has announced three high-level executive changes. Gerald A. Griffin, a former development officer with the State Attorney General's Office, was appointed assistant director for operations. Charles Leone, a program analyst, was promoted to chief of the agency's corrections

desk, and Martha M. Lackey was named as planning supervisor of the planning unit.

George T. Felkenes, who heads the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, last month began a three-year term on the education committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has presented to Bergenfield, New Jersey juvenile officers, Lieutenant William Burkart and Detective Donald Stumpf with the group's annual Grace B. Flandrau Award for Service to Youth. The two officers were cited for several delinquency prevention programs that they have developed over the past eight years, including a crisis intervention program for family disputes, a drug abuse project and an environmental awareness course.

Larry E. Wack, a special agent with the FBI's New York field force, received the Attorney General's Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement recently. The 26-year-old lawman was cited for his work in identifying three Cuban exiles charged with the 1976 assassination of Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier. Wack was one of 242 Justice Department employees to receive an award at a May 23 ceremony attended by Attorney General Griffin B. Bell and Deputy Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti. Justice Department attorney John T. Kotelly was presented with the John Marshall Award for Trial Litigation, and Assistant U.S. Attorney Barry Leihowitz was awarded the Attorney General's Medal for his ongoing investigation of an international heroin ring. Also honored was Thomas P. Puccio, the commander of the FBI's Brooklyn Strike Force, who helped uncover a bribery scheme involving another FBI agent.

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**METAL DETECTOR** — Radio Shack has introduced a low-cost metal detector that could be employed in a number of specialized police applications.

Featuring a water-resistant 8" search coil with a Faraday Shield to eliminate false indications, the Micronta Metal Detector is capable of detecting objects concealed under water, wood or soil. A ferrous/non-ferrous switch optimizes the

weights only two pounds. For further information, write: Radio Shack, Tandy Corporation, 1300 Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

**SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS** — D/B Cameras' Model 22 and 22-2 are designed primarily for bank surveillance applications, providing features that meet all requirements of the Bank Protection Act of 1968 in a 35mm, 1,100-exposure format.

Both models employ compact, easily removable magazines that hold up to 150 feet of film, and both feature a wide-angle 35mm F2.8 lens for full coverage. The primary difference between the two is that the Model 22 shoots at one frame per second, while the Model 22-2 has a two-frame-per-second capability.

Either camera can be activated by a button, foot switch, or cash drawer switch, while automatically tying in with an existing alarm system. A "one-frame suspicion" feature permits taking photos without activating an alarm. Its operation is designed to be virtually silent so that in most situations, a suspect is unaware that his image is being recorded.

In addition to bank applications, the new cameras are suitable for use in any location where film surveillance is required to protect property and lives, including retail stores, hotels, motels, restaurants, hospitals, schools and libraries.

For complete details, write: D/B Cameras, A Division of American Electronics, Inc., 1600 East Balencia Drive, Fullerton, CA 92631.

**METHAQUALONE TEST** — The Public Safety Division of Becton Dickinson has announced the development of a new field test for the presumptive identification of methaqualone, the depressant which is marketed under the trade names of Quaalude, Sopor, Somnafac, Optumil, and Parect.

Utilizing two chemical reagents that come hermetically sealed in glass ampules, the test involves placing the vials and the suspected substance in an accompanying polyethylene pouch. Once the ampules are cracked, the presence of methaqualone is indicated by a predictable color. The color for a positive test is printed on the test pack so the investigator can make an immediate comparison between the color on the test pack and the color obtained by the chemical reaction.

Due to methaqualone's highly non-reactive properties when mixed with most reagents, it took Becton Dickinson researchers more than 18 months to develop a test that would have the reliability necessary for field use.

Further information about Becton Dickinson's tests for over 30 controlled substances can be obtained by contacting Becton Dickinson Public Safety, 1912 East Randol Mill Road, Suite 308, Arlington, TX 76011. Telephone: 1-800-433-7002.

## Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the Upcoming Events column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Contact LEN, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone (212) 489-3510.

## Worth Millions

Every two weeks, Law Enforcement News reports on the latest criminal justice research findings, providing the crucial details about studies which have cost millions of dollars to produce. Our readers learn which projects are worth considering in their own individual situations and which projects are failures. Some police administrators think of LEN as an ever expanding training manual that is constantly being updated with articles concerning important studies, recent court decisions, the latest crime statistics, and new crime fighting products. In short, there is a growing feeling among law enforcement practitioners and educators that we cover their beat as no one else can.

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